was such that people with fluid resources alone were able to
bring out the best from the soil.

The tenants and labourers had come into their own especially
in the delta areas and wrested from the mirasdars on one pretext
or other more than was their due.

He said that the fixation of a ceiling on land incomes
was the thin end of the wedge (ஆப்பு) for fixation of incomes in other
sectors of national economy. Govt hoped to carry the bill through with the vote
of non-agriculturists. If the principle of limitation of an indivi-
duals income was accepted by the legislature and was enforced
in the biggest sector of national economy, its introduction
in other sectors would become easy. Legislators must be fully
alive to the implications of the proposed reforms. Why not fix a simi-
ceiling - a maximum of Rs 1000 per annum - on salaries. That w
~~what~~ exactly what the CH's fixation of the Rs 250 kist area would
work out to. The more sensible thing would be to give the
maximum share to the tenant in any produce over and abo
the present level of production. This arrangement would
enthuse both the mirasdars and tenants to put forth their best
effort in producing most. The publication of the CH's report
at this juncture and the suggestion for the fixing of rentals
at the maximum of 45% had already done incalculable
harm. Its reaction would be heard during the next harv
Disputes would show up their heads in many centres.

When the landlord who owned about 2 velis of land was
unable to make both ends meet, how could Govt. expect the po
peasant who tilled the soil to pay the rent and meet the expens
of his family with his meagre income?

It must be remembered that agriculture provided only
part-time occupation to a labourer. Most of the time the agricultu
worker was idle. The Govt would be giving them real help if they
arranged to train these labourers for supplemental occupatio
and in cottage industries and helped them to start such
industries. That way only could rural labour be helped and
benefited adequately and not by giving them a few cents of land
which they would soon sell away. Even granting that the present
reform helped the tenants and labourers, it would be only
robbing Peter and paying Paul.

There was a false impression about the Tanjore mirasdars
that they were very rich and were mostly an idle class exploiting
the poor. This impression was ~~the~~ the result of ignorance of practical
conditions. The mirasdars must educate the legislators about the
real state of affairs. At the same time they ~~must~~ should not hereafter be
indifferent to agricultural operations. They must directly
supervise cultivation and devote more time to it.

~~The Conference expressed~~ its opinion that the report
betrayed lack of practical knowledge of conditions of agricultu
misconception of the vital issues involved and a callous disrega
the factors that contributed to increased production which
the paramount need of the hour. It added, that the report
d as it was on arbitrary assumptions and not on reliable